

GRAPHITE FURNACE ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROPHOMETRY EPA 7010 REVISION 0 2007					
Facility Name: _____ VELAP ID _____					
Assessor Name: _____ Analyst Name: _____ Inspection Date _____					
Relevant Aspect of Standards	Method Reference	Y	N	N/A	Comments
Records Examined: SOP Number/ Revision/ Date _____ Analyst: _____					
Sample ID: _____ Date of Sample Preparation: _____ Date of Analysis: _____					
Were Zeeman background corrections made?	4.3				
Was an appropriate matrix modifier used?	4.12				
If this method was used for silver analysis, was HCl avoided unless silver was already in a chloride complex?	4.15.12				
Were reagent grade or trace metal grade reagents used for all testing?	7.1				
Was the purge gas used composed of 95% (99.99% purity) argon and 5% hydrogen unless good performance of other mixtures was documented?	7.5				
Was at least one method blank per batch carried through preparation and analysis?	7.8.1 9.5				
Were ICVs prepared fresh daily from a second-source at the mid-point of the calibration curve, with an acceptance range of $\pm 10\%$?	7.9 10.1.1 10.2.2				
Were CCVs prepared from the same-source at the mid-point of the calibration curve, with an acceptance range of $\pm 10\%$?	7.10 10.2.2				
Were same-source LCS samples carried through all processing steps and analyzed to be within $\pm 20\%$ or compiled historical control limits at least once per batch?	9.6				
Was at least one pair of LFM/Dup or LFM/LFMD carried through all processing steps and analyzed with each batch?	9.7				
Were LFM/Dup and LFM/LFMD analyzed to be within $\pm 25\%$ of known value or within documented control limits for spike accuracy and $\pm 20\%$ of replication for precision?	9.7				
Were post-digestion spikes or matrix dilutions used to confirm matrix interference when spike acceptance failures occurred?	9.8				
Notes/Comments:					

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If matrix dilutions were used to confirm matrix interferences did the dilution values not conform to within $\pm 10\%$ of original value?	9.8.2				
If both post-digestion spikes and dilutions failed, was a method of standard additions used to quantitate all associated samples?	9.8.2				
When matrix viscosity, surface tension, and other components cannot be accurately matched with calibrations standards, was the method of standard additions used to analyze samples?	9.9				
Were calibration standards prepared using the same acid concentration that results at the end of sample processing?	10.1.2				
Were standards run daily and only stored and reused when ICVs passed acceptance criteria?	10.1.1 10.1.3				
Where calibration curves composed of at least three standards and a calibration blank?	10.2				
Did curves have correlation coefficients of at least 0.995?	10.2.1				
Were calibration curves verified by a second source initial calibration verification standard with acceptance criteria of $\pm 10\%$?	10.2.1				
Were a continuing calibration blank and a continuing calibration verification standard analyzed every ten samples and at the end of the run?	10.2.2				
Were Lower Limits of Quantitation established for each analyte, each sample preparation and analysis technique combination, every matrix, and every instrument?	10.2.3				
Were Lower Limit of Quantitation Checks (LLQCs) analyzed to be within $\pm 30\%$ of true value after establishing or confirming LLPQs?	10.2.3.1				
Notes/Comments:					